

**AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS:**

The attached sheet of drawings includes changes to add the caption "Prior Art" to Figure 1.

**REMARKS**

In this Reply, Applicant has amended claims 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, and 33 to more clearly claim the invention and recite features inherent in the original claims, and cancelled claims 2, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, 18, 22, 25, 26, and 30-32. Claims 1, 3-5, 8, 9, 11-13, 16, 17, 19-21, 23, 24, 27-29, and 33 remain pending.

In the Office Action, the Examiner objected to Figure 1. Applicant submits herewith a replacement sheet for Figure 1 amended to add the legend "Prior Art" per the Examiner's suggestion. Applicant requests the Examiner accept the replacement sheet and withdraw the objection to Figure 1.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,313,848 to Hoag ("*Hoag*"). Applicant has cancelled claims 2, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, 18, 22, 25, 26, and 30-32, rendering the rejection of these claims moot. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of the remaining claims, as amended, for the reasons that follow.

In order to properly anticipate claims 1, 3-5, 8, 9, 11-13, 16, 17, 19-21, 23, 24, 27-29, and 33 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), *Hoag* must explicitly disclose each and every limitation recited in the claims. See M.P.E.P. § 2131 (7th ed. 1998). If *Hoag*, however, fails to expressly set forth a particular limitation, then the Examiner must show that this limitation is inherently disclosed to substantiate a claim of anticipation. See *In re Robertson*, 169 F.3d 743, 745 (Fed. Cir. 1999). To establish inherency, the Examiner must specifically identify extrinsic evidence that makes clear to one skilled in the art that the missing limitation "is necessarily present" in the *Hoag* disclosure. See *id.*; see also *Continental Can Co. v. Monsanto Co.*, 948 F.2d 1264, 1269 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

*Hoag* does not disclose each and every limitation recited in the independent claims. For example, independent claim 1 recites a combination including, among other things, “creating a first window and a second window based on the determination that data for a list item cannot be displayed within the width boundary,” “displaying the first portion of the data for the list item in the first window;” and “displaying the second portion of the data for the list item wrapped into the second window.”

*Hoag*, in contrast, teaches a method for displaying, in a single window on a computer display screen, tabular data arranged in rows and columns, where the one window is divided into panes, and each pane contains a different segment of columns from the tabular data. (Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-11; Figs. 5 and 6). *Hoag* teaches the uses of a single window divided into two panes, but does not teach or suggest the use of first and second windows, as recited in claim 1. *Hoag* never mentions the use of multiple windows to display tabular data, and in fact states that a principle objective is to use only one window: “It is a principal object of the present invention to allow a computer user to view an entire wide record of tabular data, displayed as a row in a single window, with reduced or eliminated need for horizontal scrolling.” (Col. 2, lines 8-11).

For at least the foregoing reasons, *Hoag* does not disclose each and every limitation recited in the independent claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is allowable over *Hoag*. In addition, independent claims 9, 17, and 24, which recite limitations similar to those recited in claim 1, are allowable for at least the same reasons. Furthermore, claims 3-5, 8, 11-13, 16, 19-21, 23, 27-29, and 33, which depend from claims 1, 9, 17, and 24, are allowable at least by reason of their

dependency from allowable claims. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the Examiner withdraw the 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection of the pending claims.

*Hoag* does not disclose each and every limitation recited in claims 3, 11, 18, and 27. Claim 3, for example, recites “[t]he method for displaying data of claim 1, wherein the data for a list item comes from more than one data source.” One example of the data for a list item coming from more than one data source is shown in the embodiment of Figure 5 described on page 17 of the specification:

In this embodiment, two or more data sources, such as database 540 and website 550, are logically linked together or otherwise associated for purposes of displaying their data as a list of items on a display 500. As shown, the system displays the data from records in database 540 in columns 511, 512, 513, and 514 in display area 510, wrapping into columns 515 and 516 in display area 520. The system also displays the data from website 550, which is received via the Internet 530, as a wrapped continuation of the database 540 data items in columns 521, 522, and 523.

*Hoag*, in contrast, teaches displaying data from only a single data source, such as a single spreadsheet or a single database. *Hoag* makes no mention or suggestion of more than one data source, as recited in claims 3, 11, 18, and 27. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 3, 11, 18, and 27 are allowable over *Hoag* for this additional reason.

*Hoag* does not disclose each and every limitation recited in claims 4, 12, 19, and 28. Claim 4, for example, recites “[t]he method for displaying data of claim 1, wherein displaying the second portion of the data further comprises: displaying at least one column of data from the first portion in the second window.” One example of displaying a column of data from the first portion in the second window is shown in the embodiment of Figure 2 of the present application. As the specification explains on

page 8, “[I]n this embodiment, the display aids the user in comprehending which rows in the two display areas correspond to each other by keeping the first column “Queue Name” 230 in display area 210 the same as the first column “Queue Name” 231 in display area 220.”

As the Examiner points out, *Hoag* teaches using “header columns” 522 and 523 to display row labels (showing rows designated by numbers 1 through 10) for each visible row in the upper pane 511 and the lower pane 512 of the window in Figure 5 to illustrate that pane 511 and pane 512 are displaying different columns of the same rows. (Col. 4, line 63 - col. 5, line 7). The numbers 1-10 are merely convenient labels, however, and not “data from the first portion” of the list item, as recited in claims 4, 12, 19, and 28. *Hoag* makes no mention or suggestion of displaying a “column of data” from one table segment in a pane that displays another table segment. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 4, 12, 19, and 28 are allowable over *Hoag* for this additional reason.

*Hoag* does not disclose each and every limitation recited in claims 8, 16, 23, and 33. Claim 8, for example, recites “[t]he method for displaying data of claim 1, further comprising: handling an event associated with the first window such that the event synchronously affects the second window.” In one exemplary embodiment described in the specification on page 8, “events, such as selecting a row, selecting a column, sorting, refreshing, etc., in either of the two display areas are executed synchronously in both display areas using conventional synchronous event handling techniques.”

*Hoag* teaches only a single window. Without teaching two windows, *Hoag* cannot teach “an event associated with the first window such that the event

synchronously affects the second window.” In the Office Action, the Examiner cites to Figure 6 of *Hoag* as disclosing this feature. Since the Examiner did not elaborate, and the drawing does not show an event, Applicant does not know what event or feature the Examiner is referring to. The text of *Hoag* makes no mention of events associated with Figure 6. In any case, Applicant submits that any event associated with the window shown in Figure 6, even it affects both panes of the window, still affect only a single window. Thus *Hoag* does not teach “that the event synchronously affects the second window,” as recited in claims 8, 16, 23, and 33, because there is no second window in *Hoag*. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 8, 16, 23, and 33 are allowable over *Hoag* for this additional reason.

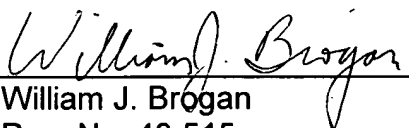
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: July 5, 2005

By:   
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Attachments: Replacement Sheet: Figure 1 (1 sheet)